

plous in Christian Europe. At all events, we must counsel the Americans abroad that if they cannot meet together for worship without falling into denominational disputes they had better content themselves with saying their prayers in the seclusion of their closets. Or, if they must go to church, Catholic and Protestant churches are equally open to them. The American colony in each of the principal European cities is large, but not so large that a single grand old cathedral could not hold them all.

The Concert and Lecture Season.

For the last two years the concert hall has become a fashionable resort in this city. There is hardly an edition of the HERALD that does not contain an announcement of one, two or more concerts, and the season for such entertainments extends from September far into the dogdays of the following year. The list is very large each year. Harrison has his Sunday and popular concerts at Steinway Hall, which are constantly varied, both as regards programmes and artists; the Philharmonic Society produce the best classical works at the Academy in a style surpassing many similar organizations in Europe; the symphony societies, conservatory concerts and theatorio nights attract hundreds of our music loving people, and innumerable benefit, church and parlor concerts constantly put forward their claims for public patronage. The popularity of concerts in this city may be dated from the period of the decline of opera. People prefer hearing a well selected programme, representing every school of music, played and sung by competent artists, to a fossilized opera rendered by fossilized singers. Concerts have one great advantage over opera in not being tied down to one particular composer or school of music for an entire evening. We have first of all, as an introduction, an orchestral or organ overture, then a violin, piano, vocal or cornet solo and a finale by the orchestra. The French, German and Italian schools are equally divided, and the audience passes from the majestic utterances of Beethoven and Handel to the dreamy poetry of Mendelssohn, the sparkling champagne-like ebullitions of Liszt and Wagner. Again, in concert native talent has a chance of being heard. Every week during the present season some debutants, fair or otherwise, essays his or her powers before the public, and the Conservatory pupils are filled with ambition and hope to have the prefix "Signor or Mlle." with the gratifying affix of "well known artist," attached to their names. The concert hall teaches the public more music in one season than years of Italian opera, for it gives the multitudinous composers of every age a chance of being heard. Regarding the lecture season, Charles Dickens, who commences his Gotham career to-morrow night, is the only popular representative. De Cordova has made quite a success in his humorous delineations of domestic life, and Mrs. Yelverton has attracted public sympathy and patronage during her provincial tour. The lecture room is an ungrateful office for any but first class talent.

The Skating Season.
After the mild weather which has been prolonged into December it will not be strange if winter takes its revenge by freezing more rigidly than ever our rivers and the ponds in the Park and Jerome Park. But this will be all the better for our skaters. The skating season promises to be unusually gay this winter. Uncle Sam has become so heavy a creditor that, in order to meet his demands, all classes must retrench their expenses, and fewer grand dinners, balls and parties may perhaps be given. But skating, which has become as fashionable as "the German," is a less expensive amusement, while at the same time it will afford the ladies ample opportunities to display a variety of jaunty, coquettish costumes, combining with the latest European styles the most American originality. Here will be a fine field for their well-meditated revolt against the tyranny of Paris fashions.

In the countries bordering upon the Northern sea, particularly on the canals and rivers of Holland, skating has long been almost an indispensable mode of rapid locomotion. But at the Park in New York, as at the Bois de Boulogne at Paris, it has been for centuries on the serpentine river at London and on Duddingstone Loch at Edinburgh, skating is a decidedly fashionable exercise. On the serpentine gentlemen used to dance the double minuet and other quadrilles on skates "with as much ease and more elegance than in a ball room." In those days they would have found ladies equally skilled for partners on the ice. Among the best skaters from all parts of the world, welcomed as honorary members by the Imperial Skating Club, under the presidency of the late Duke de Morny, the half brother of the Emperor, several Americans were conspicuous, especially Marshall, the distinguished New York artist, and certain beautiful New York ladies, who rivalled or surpassed the Empress Eugénie and the ladies of her court as skaters in the Bois de Boulogne. One secret of the growing superiority of American skaters is the successful application of American inventive genius to the improved manufacture of skates. "The Edda" has immortalized the god Uller "for his beauty, his arrow and his skates," without telling us precisely what kind of skates his godship wore. But in ancient, although less legendary times, we know that the Icelanders used for skates the greased "skinn bone of a deer or a sheep, about a foot long" and at a later but still remote period the Londoners, who are told, were accustomed "to ice bones to their feet and under their heels, and, shoving themselves by a little picked staff, to slide as swiftly as a bird flyeth in the air or an arrow out of a crosse bow." If any of these old skaters were to rise from their graves and witness on the rinks of the Park the manifold and fanciful variety of American skates, they would be considerably astonished.

The Three Currencies.
Our model financial system, initiated by Chase, carried forward by McCulloch, and to be continued at Richmond in case of the election of a radical President next year, contemplates three kinds of currency—gold for the bondholder and foreign creditor, greenbacks for the banks and federal officeholders, and national bank notes for the people.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE PASSENGER ACT.
The City of Paris, one of the steamers of the line, was seized a day or two since for an alleged violation of the Passenger act, similar to that charged against the Baltic and other steamers, as already reported in the columns of the HERALD. Two agents of the City of Paris have given bonds, upon doing which the steamer was released, and she is now on her voyage to Europe.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Two of the Windward Islands Destroyed by Earthquakes.

Reported Declaration of War Against Guatemala by the Mexican Government.

The Roman Conference Contradictions.

Her Majesty's Theatre, London, Destroyed by Fire.

PORTO RICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The November Earthquake—Destruction of Two More of the Windward Isles.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Spanish mail steamer from Cadix, via St. John's, Porto Rico, has arrived with news from the latter port to the last inst.

By this mail we have the confirmation of the reported earthquake on November 18 and 19. It appears that great anxiety reigned throughout the entire population until the 23d. The consternation created by the shocks was dreadful. All the edifices in St. John's were more or less damaged, but no injury to person is so far announced.

One of the shocks lasted for twelve seconds and was felt in other parts of the island. No shocks, however, had been felt since the 25th ult.

Eyewitnesses who had arrived at St. Thomas by the schooner Andalusian report that the island of St. Martin had nearly disappeared and that of St. Bartholomew had been almost destroyed by a volcano.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

Romero Elected to Congress—Depredations of the Apaches—Insurrections in Oaxaca—Juarez Inaugurates a Marble Factory.

HAVANA, December 7, 1867.
The steamer Marsella, from Vera Cruz November 28, has arrived here, bringing news from the capital of Mexico to the 25th.

Congress held a second session on the 31st, when there were present one hundred and nine members. The next session was to take place on the 25th, when it was expected there would be one hundred and twenty members in their seats. It was generally believed that the open sessions would not begin before December 1.

The salary of President Juarez is \$30,000 per annum. Several of the State Legislatures had convened and begun business.

In Guanajuato Matias Romero had been elected to Congress.

The excessive tolls heretofore levied throughout Mexico have been abolished.

Fernando Ortega had arrived at the capital from Victoria de Tamaulipas. Parra had arrived at San Luis Potosi.

The corps of chasseurs and dragons are being reorganized in the State of Guanajuato.

The Apache Indians, of Sonora, continue their depredations, and robberies abound throughout the Northern States. Government, however, was taking measures to pursue and punish the savages.

At Tuxtepec, in the State of Oaxaca, there had been destructive inundations, and the population had to remove. Great misery was caused by the excessive rains on that side of the Sierra.

At the inauguration of a new steam marble factory in the city of Mexico, President Juarez started the first saw. During the ceremony he made a neat speech, in which he said that the first stone should be used for the monuments to be erected in honor of the martyrs who fell for the cause of Mexican independence.

Trouble Feared in Tamaulipas—The Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway Concession—The Old English Company Restored to Favored Position of Romero to Get into the Cabinet.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The English steamer Danube, Captain West, has arrived here from Vera Cruz with news from that port to the 3d instant. She had been quarantined at Vera Cruz for two days.

Her news from Tampico is up to November 27. There were serious fears entertained there that the rival claims of De la Garza, Treviño and Saldaña for Governor of Tamaulipas would result in serious trouble.

A decree has been issued renewing the concession for the building of a railroad to Vera Cruz from the capital. It was granted to the old English company, who held their charter under the late empire. The new concession authorizes a subsidy of \$500,000 per annum to the company for twenty-five years, to be secured by a lien of twenty per centum on the customs revenue of the republic, but it requires the road to be finished as far as Puebla by January 1, 1869, and to be completed to the capital by 1871. The company is allowed to export annually half a million of money, free of duty. But their dividends must not be less than twelve per cent per annum, and the road is held liable for the cost of the material and labor used in its construction. The privileges of the concession are to last for the term of seventy-five years. But, government reserves to itself the right to grant equal privileges for a road from the capital to Vera Cruz via Jalapa to the company of Señor Zangronis.

In Congress, on November 28, a special committee reported against the admission of a member from Aguascalientes, who had held office under the empire, as a member of the municipality of Aguascalientes.

There were reports of a probable change in the Cabinet, and the belief is that Lerdo will go out and be replaced by Romero.

Colonel Babcock and Minister Plumb had been entertained at a breakfast by President Juarez. Padre Fischer was still a prisoner.

General Marquez was believed to be secreted in the capital.

General Sturm and party had been the recipients of quite an ovation on the part of the government. They were making active preparations to settle up their business in Mexico and return to New York.

The steamers from Havana were prevented from holding communication with the shore at Vera Cruz and Sisal, owing to the cholera reports received from Cuba.

Peonage Abolished—Reported Contract Between Romero and the United States—Kidnapping.

HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1867.
Data from the city of Mexico to the 27th of November are received.

Peonage has been abolished by the government and republican liberty is declared to stand on firm foundations.

A steam marble manufactory having been opened in

the city of Mexico, President Juarez was invited to be present and witness its operations, and he took advantage of the occasion to make a speech, in which he requested that the first stone out by the manufactory should be placed in a monument to be raised to the memory of the brave Mexican citizens who fell on the field of battle, martyrs to liberty, in defence of their fatherland.

The condition of the Mexican treasury was improving. Statements were published in the newspapers that a contract had been made between Minister Romero and the United States government for \$2,000,000 worth of warlike implements, \$2,000,000 of which were to be taken in vessels and munitions and smaller arms, and the remaining \$1,000,000 in cash.

M. Corlies, the banker of the Mexican government in the United States, is stated to be at present in the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Journals have published the letters of General Grant, Señor Romero, Secretary Seward and Minister Juarez in regard to Mexican affairs.

Kidnapping of wealthy persons continued to be carried on pretty extensively by numerous bands of bandits that were prowling around in various parts of Mexico, and then making their victims pay heavy ransoms before restoring them to liberty.

Reported Declaration of War Against Guatemala.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1867.
Mexican dates to the 25th ultimo have been received. The troops at Tehuacan are dying rapidly of typhoid fever.

The government of Mexico has declared war against Guatemala.

Senor Torres, recently elected a member of the Mexican Congress, has been refused a seat, he having been an imperialist.

General Aveland, Count Pacheco and others of the personal staff of Maximilian have taken passage for Europe.

FRANCE.

The Roman Conference to Meet in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Press, of this city, says this morning, that the Conference will not meet at Munich, as at first proposed, but in this city, at the time originally appointed. The envoys of the various Powers, resident in this city, will represent those Powers in the Conference.

ENGLAND.

Napoleon's Conference Regarding Impossibility—Anxiety Respecting Italy—Her Majesty's Theatre Burned.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1867.
The London Globe in an editorial this evening says the present attitude of France renders a conference of the European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question utterly impossible.

The present state of political affairs in Italy creates some anxiety and distrust in monetary circles here.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1867.

Her Majesty's theatre, one of the largest in this city, took fire last night after the audience had retired and was totally destroyed. No lives were lost.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss, which is very heavy, has not yet been ascertained.

ITALY.

Political Amnesty—Organization of Parliament.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Italian government has granted an universal amnesty to the adherents of General Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Italian Parliament assembled yesterday. Count Lanza, of Pisa, was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies over Baron Rattazzi by forty majority.

MONDURAS.

Disaffection of the Southern Emigrants.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Southern emigrants who recently settled in Honduras feel much dissatisfied with the course of the British government towards them. Governor Austin had granted them lands upon which to settle and given them other privileges, which the home government has disapproved. Many of the Southerners are about to return to the United States.

CUBA.

Exchange and Market Report—Frederick.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The rates of exchange on London, Paris and the United States remain the same as announced by telegraph yesterday.

No. 10 to 12 sugar loading at 8 1/2% rate, and No. 15 to 20 at 9 to 10% rate. Lard in tin, \$16 1/2 to \$17. Potatoes, 94 to 95. Beans, \$24 per quintal for sugar-cured, \$15 for ordinary. Onions, 55 to 60 per barrel. Shocks, 5 to 5 1/2% rate per thousand for sugar boxes, and for hogsheads, 15 to 20 rate. Petroleum, 3 1/2% rate per gallon in barrels. Molasses, small sales at 6 1/2% rate per gallon. Butter scarce and quotations unchanged. Other articles are selling at the same prices as heretofore reported.

Freights are dull; nothing doing in them. The weather is quite cool.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1867.
It is expected that Jamaica will soon be in telegraphic communication with the United States, by the Cuba cable, via this city.

A cargo of provisions has been forwarded to the suffering inhabitants of the islands of Tortola and St. Thomas.

CANADA.

Proceedings in the Provincial Parliament—Passage of the Northwest Territory Bill in the House—The Postal Bill in the Senate.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The debate in the House of Commons on the Northwest Territory question last night was resumed. After a long and interesting discussion the resolutions were passed.

Dr. Tupper presented a petition from the managers of the coal companies in Halifax, praying Parliament to place a duty on American coal equal to that now imposed by the United States on foreign coal entering that country.

In the Senate the Postal bill was amended so as to make prepayment on letters and newspapers optional. The prepaid rate for a letter will be three cents and the unpaid rate five.

Statements were brought down in the House to-day showing that the total receipts of the province of Canada during the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, were \$16,650,128; expenditures, \$14,750,000; and for the dominion of Canada, from the 1st of July to the 30th of November, 1867, the receipts were \$7,427,073; expenditures, \$5,253,084. The statement of the chartered banks of Quebec and Ontario in relation to the official gazette, shows the total liabilities of the banks to be \$43,458,300; assets, \$78,370,728.

Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week are twenty-five per cent.

Alfred Waddington, of Van Courver's island, addressed a large number of Senators and members of the House of Commons to-day on the importance of constructing a road from Dupas's Island to the east end of the Rocky Mountains, to connect with the line of land and water communication to Lake Superior. The lecture was very interesting and contained much valuable information about the Northwest territory.

An English Army Officer Shoots Himself.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7, 1867.
Captain Crouch, of the Sixteenth regiment, shot himself this afternoon at No. 36 Notre Dame street.

The Gale at Port Colborne.

PORT COLBORNE, Dec. 6, 1867.
The propeller City of Boston, Oswego and Grand Island State got through the ice this afternoon and will remain here until the storm abates. It is now blowing a gale from the southwest.

A Schooner Sunk at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Dec. 7, 1867.
The schooner E. B. Allen, from Oswego for Ogdensburg, with 20,000 bushels of corn, struck the bar at night and was sunk in fourteen feet of water.

Fire Near London—A Woman Burned to Death.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1867.
The residence of Mrs. Leonard, about a mile from this city, was destroyed by fire to-day, and Mrs. Leonard, who was an invalid, was burned to death.

OHIO.

A Propeller Ashore at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7, 1867.
The propeller Adriatic, which was wrecked, lay high and dry on the sand and will probably be got off without damage.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Immense Mass Meeting of Irishmen in Faneuil Hall—Sympathy with Executed Fenians in England—Demand for the Protection of American Citizens Abroad.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7, 1867.
10 o'clock P. M.

Five thousand and more of the Irishmen of Boston and vicinity assembled in and around Faneuil Hall this evening to give expression to their indignation at the course of the British government in the execution of Larkin, Allen and Gould, for their efforts to secure the freedom of Ireland. A dozen or more of the Irish societies in Boston assembled on the Common early in the evening, and with bands of music marched to the hall, where a large and enthusiastic crowd had already gathered. Ex-Mayor Wightman presided, and Collector Johnson, General Schouler and Dr. N. B. Shurtleff were among the Vice Presidents.

Mr. Wightman spoke briefly at the opening, stating the object of the meeting to be to appeal to the government to exercise the authority of the constitution and protect all of its citizens, whether native born or naturalized, and have only such representatives abroad as were willing to see that such protection was afforded. If there was any doubt about the matter they should appeal to Congress to make specific laws for the protection of American citizens wherever they may be; and he hoped the voice which should go forth from the "Cradle of Liberty" would be such as to stimulate our Senators and Representatives to take early and decisive action.

Mr. John Savage, of New York, was then introduced and delivered a long and powerful address. His remarks were strongly in favor of a proper expression of the feeling of the people at the outrage which had been committed by the British government. He moved from office of all Ministers abroad who do not exert themselves to protect from imprisonment and murder all American citizens. During his speech Mr. Savage made an allusion to the Prince of Wales, which was followed by a shower of hisses from all parts of the hall.

Subsequently there were brief addresses by Collector Russell and others, after which the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the government of Great Britain, without regard to the government of Great Britain, has, without regard to the government of Great Britain, seized on the persons of American citizens, who happened to be traveling or sojourning within the limits of that kingdom, and having for months detained them in prison, has, in violation of the rights of man, and in violation of the rights of the United States, expelled some of them from that kingdom, and has, in violation of the rights of man, and in violation of the rights of the United States, expelled some of them from that kingdom, and has, in violation of the rights of man, and in violation of the rights of the United States, expelled some of them from that kingdom.

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MISSOURI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.